Letter from Rev. H. H. Garnet.

of for The N Y. Tribune.

STIRLING, Grange Hill P. O., Westmannland,
Jamaica, W. I., Thursday Jane 23, 1530

I embrace this opportunity to write you in relation to the emigration of Free Colored People to this Island. I write at the request of one of our most bumane and worthy planters, namely: George Porteus, Esq., of "Spring Garden Estate," in the Parish of Westmoreland. Mc. Porteus is a Scotch gentleman, and an Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Stirling, of which I am the missions. ry pastor. Mr. Porteus is universally respected by all classes of the people, and he has an estate consisting of three thousand acres of choice lands, abounding in never three thousand acres of choice lands, abounding in never falling springs, from which peculiarity it derives its name. The property at present produces sugar only, but has soil nicely adapted to the cultivation of rice and tobacco. Sugar will always be the principle staple of the estate; but at the same time the proprietor will encourage the production of rice and tobacco, and Indian corn, which grows most luxuriantly, and meets with a ready sale. Mr. Porteus wants thirty laberers, to whom he will give constant employment. He will pay \$2.50 per deriver cases, and an active man or woman male. Mr. Porteus wants thirty laborers, to whom he will give constant employment. He will pay \$2.50 per acre for cleaning caues, and an active man or woman can clean a quarter to one half acre per day. And what is better stifl, he would be willing to work his estate upon shares, providing he could obtain enterprising and respectable persons to undertake it. This gentleman paid for gathering the last crop the sum of \$10,000, and employed forty people. He moreover offers to have 2 mporary dwellings provided for persons who may come, with the privilege of cutting timber and completing them at their pleasure, and according to their taste. Spring Garden is about one miles from my house and church. Our members are a little over 100, with an increasing congre-Garden is about one miles from my house and church. Our members are a little over 100, with an increasing congregation, and a Sunday-school of 160, and a day-school of 160, in which are taught all the branches of a commonschool education, and also the Greek and Latin languages. There is also an Episcopal Church near to the estate, and a Baptist Church six miles distant: and also a Methodist Church within two miles of the estate. Beauty of the constraint of the constraint of the state. a Methodist Church within two miles of the estate. Beu-jamin Vickers, Esq., proprietor of Bellile Estate, which is adjeining Stirling Park, my residence, ia aux-ious to get 40 American laborers. Mr. Vickers would furnish work during the whole year. Other planters would like people from America, but these two have re-quested me to write.

Then they have some very ridealogh the may be suffering for the commonest necessaries of life. The Americans about labor: for instance, a person of mixed blood without much exertion, and they seem to be destitute of sufficient physical energy to impel them to hard labor. Then they have some very ridiculous and silly notions about labor: for instance, a person of mixed blood will not work in the field, although he may be suffering for the commonest necessaries of life. The American would not be so foolish. Then, again, the work which they actually accomplish is very small, as they finish their would not be so foolish. Them, again, the work which they actually accomplish is very small, as they finish their day's work before breakfust, or by 10 or 11 o'clock. It is proper here to remark that, by that time, they do as much as they did for a whole day's task in the time of slavery. They might easily do three times the amount of work which they now accomplish, and an able bodied American would do four times the amount. Therefore the planters are anxious to get the example of our people. It is not the state of the time. Ile's industry and "go-ahead" enterprise. The time once was when too many planters were jealous of the advancement of the masses, and therefore did but a little advancement of the masses, and therefore did but a little to encourage them, but it is to be hoped that a better day has dawned upon us. These gentlemen whose names have been mentioned would do all in their power to promote the welfare and happiness of their hands. I would be willing to do what I can for any who may come, by way of advice, and as a minister of Christ.

Persons of good moral and religious character, with industrious habits, alone are needed or desired, and so much the better if they should be temperancemen. Such men would, by God's blessing, soon be comfortable. Per sons having a little cash would do well. Those who have been all along accustomed to agricultural pursuits would

been all along accustomed to agricultural pursuits would be preferred, and indeed they alone are wanted for this present purpose. Blacksmiths, carpenters and missins, I think, to a limited number, would find employment. As regards the fertility of the soil, I can safely say that, during the last three years, I have traveled in seven differ-ent empires, and nowhere have I seen a country so

The disadvantages I deem it to be my duty also to mention. The social condition of the laboring classes is inferior to the same classes in the Umited States. Pro-visions are high, and the roads are bad. All these can be greatly lessened, or entirely overcome by perse-verance and industry.

Will you, dear Sir, be pleased to confer with some one

Will you, dear Sir, be pleased to confer with some one in Baltimore upon the subject, and if any free people from Maryland who feel the pressure of the hard laws recently enacted, would desire to make Jamaica their home, may I ask you to get this information laid before them. Dr. J. E. Saudgrass, or some other friend of humanity in Baltimore will probably aid in this cause. My reason for mentioning Baltimore is because there are vessels belonging to the firm of Mason & Tullis, mer chants at Savanna-La-Mar, which port is but eight miles, over a good road, from my residence and Bellite Estate, and the same distance in another direction from Spring Garden. The passage from Mayyland or New York can Garden. The passage from Maryland or New York, can be made from seven to twelve days, and ought not to more than \$10 or \$12 where there may be a num-

er coming. Every kind of house furniture, excepting feather beds, ought to be brought by emigrants, if the freight is not too costly. Mattresses and good cooking stoves would be very useful; also, spades, shovels grubbing hoes, scythes, and bridles and saddles, are much needed, and are very

costly in Jamaica.

In conclusion, I wish it to be distinctly understood that employment is ready for 70 persons immediately upon their arrival in the country. I herewith inclose a copy of the laws relative to American emigrants by which you may see that there are that \$12 50 are given out of the Colonial treasury for American emigrants, if they wish the money; but as the acceptance of the amount would bind the receiver to remain for a given time upon estates, it is my deliberate opinion that people had better pay their own fare, and then they can maintain an independence that they otherwise could not do.

My dear friend, have the kindness to correspond with e gentleman in Maryland, who is likely to be inter ested in the matter, and also to give these papers publicity by whatever medium you may consider to be best adapted to consummate this object. Perhaps The New-York Tribune, The Baltimore Sun, Douglas's News-Paper, and Henry Bibbs Paper, and The Athany Evening Journal, would be kind enough to publish.

1 hold myself ready at any time to give any information of the Athany Evening Journal, would be kind enough to publish. per, and Henry Bibbs Pay Journal, would be kind en-

tang myser ready at any time to give any information upon the question which may be required.

1 am, years truly,
HENRY RIGHLAND GARNET, Pastor
of the Stiring Presbyterian Massionary Church, Jamaida, W. I.
P. S.—Emigrants coming either from New-York or
Baltimore, should be careful to be landed at SavannaLa-Mar, which is 140 miles from Kingston.

Spring Garden, Jamaica, Friday, July 1, 1838.

To Rev. HENRY H. GARNET—Deer Nav. 2 to 1 files is a copy of the Act. chap 30 and clause s. relating to the maturalization of free colored persons:

"And be it enected, that no naturalization of any free black or colored persons heing a sative of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or being elsewhere without the limits of British territory, shall take effect until a certificate by the Agent General of Lundgration, in the form her emits a certificate by the Agent General of Lundgration, in the form her emits amended, shall have been registered or recorded in the effice of the Secretary of this Island; nor mult the immigrant shall have taken the earls of allegiance, which the Agent General of Immigration is hereby submired to administer, and shall in such certificate certify having ministered

"COPY CERTIFICATE.

being administered

"Copy CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify that being a native of har passed to my satisfaction that he half restrict in his Island for it space of twelve calendar months, and that the said has expressed his desire to become a naturalized British subject, and on the day takes before me the oaths of allegiance to her Majosity's the ertment, which I have administered to him, as by law I am autilization of the

e co.
"Dated this — day of ——, 18—
"Agent General of Immigration

Tou also ask me to state what privileges I will give to abovers who will come to Spring Garden. I will allow them to take the milk of from hive to tan cows—that is, among thirty people—and if any wish to keep cown or horsed stock, I will take care of and give pasture for as many as they choose to keep, on being allowed to pen them every aight for the seke of macure. I will also give an acre of them to mach for a garden, free, and bind myself to find consist to ment for a garden, free, and bind myself to find consist to ment for a garden, free, and bind myself to find consist to ment for them at the usual rates paid in the lianch are result for them at the usual rates paid in the lianch are made in do as they choose to cultivate, and give the many made he has they choose to cultivate, and give the many made he has they choose to cultivate, and give the many made he for one of the construction o will also have the use of all the unoccupied houses on the cetate free, and if any wish to build cettages and make fences for their grounds. I will give them as many timpers as they require, and carts and stock to cart the same tree, and should really industria us and pious people of the every thing that will tend to our mental comfort and happiness will be aftended to as for as less in my power. I would as the those who come to bring all their finantage, &c. with them, and on happiness for passing to include fair intended to assess a few and all their finantages. will be affended to as to be her in my power. I would struct close, the road being of the six foot guage. While size noun with them, and on hargeining for possage to include far. I runting at a high speed, as is evident from the effects of niture and passage in the same amount—say, so much for the accident, one of the bollow cast iron whosis of the base.

passage of 30 emigrants for Spring Garden, with their large-sage. My reason for doing so is this, there is a tax imposed on all produce experted, to pay one-third of the passage-memey, and those who get emigrants from India at a cost of from 800 to 870, get their third the same as those at \$20 or \$25 from America, and we all have to pay it. Mesers. Sperce & Co. of Baltimore, will be advised to conmunicate with the parties, and attend to shipping, &c., all which yen can communicate when the arrangements are completed.

P. S.—If fore of the party understood the making of caver is in tobecoo or cigara, it would be of importance, so there is no cuty on tobacco the growth of Jamaica, but there is a duty of either 10 or 12 cents per lb. on all imported, and a large consumption.

TEMPERANCE-WOMAN.

e Appeal of the President of the Women's New-York Sinte Temperance Society to the Women of the State of New-York in Behalf of the Cause of

Mr Sisters: It is no doubt known to many of you that some of the women of this State did, more than one year since, form themselves into an organization, called the Women's New-York State Temperance So ciety, the sole object of which was to forward the cause of Temperance-one in which the highest interests of our sex are concerned. They have not been idle during the months which have clapsed since they thus banded tegether, and, by their earnest endeavors, feel that they have earned the right to exhort their sisters, the women of the New-York, to lend their aid and influence to the same work. We urge none to labors from which we ourselves shrink, and, save by our own modes of effort as individuals, we define no sphere for women in this Temperance work. Neither would we vaingloriously make our example an incentive to those who have hither-to been idle or inefficient; for there are few higher incen-incentives which must urge to action all whe realize fully how Intemperance menaces the hap-piness and prosperity of the people of New York. None but they who resolutely close their eyes to the danger fail to see it lurking in their paths. None the danger fail to see it forking in their parts. None but they fail to see how strong men, being tempted, weakly to swerve from the right way, and how misrix, mro the hallowed precincts of the Hoxz. None but they are blind to the fact that man degraded by drunkenness becomes the tyrant over woman, and that she, most innocent, suffers most; suffers the lack of present conforts—suffers the wreck of every carrier becomes -suffers the wreck of every earthly hope, the blight of every joyful anticipation, retaining only the fearful look-ing to ward into coming wees. None but they who with blinded eyes have also hardened hearts fail to feel these sorrowful truths, that no other incentive is needed to urge them to some work, that shall tell for Temperance. We would fain believe that few women in this State are blind or indifferent to the necessity for earnest, consistbind of indifferent to the becassity for earliest, consist-ent, present action in this reform; but we are assured there are many whose active efforts have hitherto been repressed by untoward circumstances, by a too limited appreciation of their powers, capacities and duty-involv-ing rights, and by a fear of trespassing upon that broad domain of thought, and speech, and action which man higherto assumed to be altogether his own. We exhert our sisters to do nothing wrong, nothing unwoman-ly, but we beseech them, in the name of suffering hu-manity, to accept the mission which is theirs in this

manity, to accept the mission which is theirs in this cause—to triumph over every obstacle, every circumstance, to realize a full appreciation of all their powers and capacities, to assume unfearingly every right, and perform resolutely every duty.

If man will so belie the appeals be has made to woman for aid in the Temperance work as to repuise her every offered service, then let her act independently and in her own strength. God designed woman to be man's hely over the part of the theoretic sphere had an every helpinate, not only in the domestic sphere but in every sphere of active usefulness, but if he, deeming himself wizer than the All-Wise, will so pervert the order of hie nature as to walk alone, let him stumble on amid the fogs of his blinding prejudices; she can act in the sun-light of Truth which has shown to her her duty, and her brothers, to whom the truth has been also revealed, will go with her Woman's actions and sentiments must influence man even though he refuse to recognize that in-fluence. Let her then exert a wise and benificent in fluence in this Reform, not only as an individual, but

combinations.
This is a crisis when effort, rightly directed, must lead to glorious results, and now the combined; efforts of all who love the cause should be seen tending toward that point whence alone is present succor hoped for, viz:

MAINE LAW LEGISLATION.

The election of next autumn seems the most appropri-

The election of next autumn seems the most appropri-ate time for making Maine Law principles the test of eligibility for office. The Presidential election with its bitter and overwhelming party strife stifled the efforts of Temperance men last year. That has passed. At the ap-proaching election, neither President nor State Governor are to be elected—there will be less to call up the fury of partizan storms, and it seems indeed the fitting season make Temperance principles the issue of legislative elec

But you will say " what have see to do with this mat-But you will say "what have see to do with this mat-ther?" Much, my sisters. You can exert an influence that the filt in the result of the coming election. You desire, do you not, such legislation as shall prohibit the traffic is intexicating beverages which causes so much crime and micery inou. State ? Be not slow to intimate that desire. Man claims to be your representative "in the sphere of politics"—it is but right that you instruct the spacer of positics—it is out right that you instruct your representative in regard to your wishes. You have interests to be protected—ask voters to elect such men legislators as you may reasonably expect will make laws for the protection of On many of you lies the burden of the heaviest griefs, caused by the workings of laws which withing longer to see your dearest friends made drunkards. Intemperance invades your sphere, the home.
Who can blame you if you ask the stronger sex to aid you in expelling him from its precints!

At the approaching election, ask those whom you can influence to vote for Temperance candidates for the Legislature, and if they will do so, with how much conack those Legislators to grant them a law prohibiting the liquor traffic—a law which would bring peace to so many hearts, and joy to so many hearts, and joy to so many hearts. The women of Michigan have set you a glorious example. We beseech yout to follow it. Let your influence previous to elec-tion be directed toward inducing men to consistent Com-perance action at the polls. Tell them a vote rightly cast is better than all their sounding words—and he whose actions there are not an exponent of his professiehs, you decome temperance man, but a moral cow-ard. Speech is a nighty weapon in the battles of truth with error, but now the ballot, though silent, is more

We would, if possible, induce the Women of this State We would, it possible, induce in the would of this session, for a prohibitory law. True, we have unsuccessfully petitioned twice before. But we hope that a different body of law makers will occupy the Capitol next winter—those whom temperance men will have elected. We would recommend that no time be lost in the circulation of partitions and that the largest possible propriets of of petitions, and that the largest possible number of signatures be obtained. The form of petition used by our Society last winter we would also recommend for the sake of uniformity as well as because it embodies all that is necessary. Kell up a mouster petition, sisters, that shall show our law-makers next winter that the women

of New-York are determined to have the Maine Law. Though we have said little of Woman's more radical work in the Temperance Reform, we do by no means undervalue it. We know that the holiest earthly mission is Woman's—to impress on young minds the isws of God, to train young beings in harmony with the requirements of His will, to instruct in all goodness, to warm of all evil to walk beside man his guide, and monitress and the sames of temperation. We now do have recognited the sames of temperation. amid the spares of temptation. We now do but urge you to the present outward and more visible work which lies before you; feeling that the focus of all present temperance effort is the Maine Law, while in truth beyead it lies a broad field for that peculiar labor for which woman is so wonderfully fitted. To induce to sustain the moral sentiment which shall guarantee the enforcement of the Mame Law when once obtained, is a task eminently suited to her powers. We believe in the hour of trial the women of New-York will not be found want ing. God grant they may ever be found strong in hope and ready in action, for we feel that to their efforts will owing, if ever the glorious result is obtained,

and our State free from the curse of rum
MARY C. VAUGHAN. ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE AND STATE LINE

RAILROAD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone. NEW-YORK, Tweeday, August 16, 1830. NEW-YORK, Twesday, Angow 16, 18th.

We were among the passengers who left Cleveland for this city by the morning train of yesterday. Arriving at Erie we were detained in consequence of the accident upon the road twelve nules east. After reaching the scene of the disaster, we were detained about two hours longer, until the wreck of the ears could be removed off the track. We then, had a favorable opportunity for the track. We then, had a favorable opportunity for the melanchaly scene and learning the next income the melanchaly scene and learning the next income. viewing the melancholy scene and learning the particu-lars of the event. The train consisted of three large appearager cars and a baggage car. These are of the

baggage car burst, and the truck fell in part upon the baggage car burst, and the truck fell in part upon the road. This dragging along with great folleace breaks the cross ties, and caused all the cars to be thrown off the track. One of them containing about thirty passengers, was thrown down a steep bank on the right, about twenty feet high. There it stood with no wheels under it, and its roof torn off lying by the side of it. All the seats on one side were swept clean off; and the same we noticed of the seats of the next car, which stood one end down the bank and the other on the track. The third car was comparatively uninjured. Notwithstanding the terrible force and violence displayed in producing so complete a wreck, there were only five or six persons really burt. One of these, an elderly lady, is reported to have had her shoulder seriously injured, and some bones broken; and one poor man whom we saw in the car at Erie, was severely cut in the thigh, and unable to move. Erie, was severely cut in the thigh, and unable to move. Erie, was severely cut in the thigh, and unable to move. Much complaint was made among the passengers of alleged neglect of the injured, and that this man, after being several hours without attendance, was left in the car by the conductor, till at last some of the men belonging to the road attempted to put him in a common stable, as the cars wanted to return.

The cause of the accident was the same as of that by which President Pierce and his family were sufferers. The liability to this class of accidents can be only partially lessened by the greatest care and precaution, so long

y lessened by the greatest care and precaution, so long as cast-fron centinues to be used for car-wheels. At every station a man may sound with his hammer every every station a man may sound with his naminer every wheel and still some flaw or some weak place, owing te air bubbles or thin casting, may escape his notice; and by the continual jar or some greater shock than usual, the weakness will betray itself, generally on the swifest speed, entailing destruction upon the train. We looked up the pieces of the defective wheel, which we found by the side of the track about 30 rols back from the cars. The largest piece was nearly half the sheel. The tresh fracture of its two disks displayed the very best quality of cast iron, close-grained, hard, and at the same time very tough to break. The thickness of each disk is three-quarters of an inch. The inner one is perforated with three oval holes about three inches long, which, while they prevent rarification of confined air, causing the wheel to burst, also, according to the extent of their area—which in this instance is certainly unnecessarily large—weaker the temetity of the wheel. These wheels are made by G. W. Eddy, Waterford, N. Y: they hear evidence of having been faithfully made, the uniterials at chiral of the founder can wholly insure against airstream of the lounder can wholly insure against al-lubbles or unequal thickness in the casting. The frac-nents of this wheel show the former, to some extent, also an old flaw, as we believe, which must have gone-some time without detection. These are seen in a piece some time without detection. These are seen in a piece we broke off from the middle of the wheel, and which is

at your service for inspection.
It is only in this country, we believe, that east irou, a material of comparative insecurity, is used for a purpose that, to insure safety to life, demands the very arongest that, to insure safety to life, demands the very trengest material. In England the wheels are of wrought iron, and on the Continent, as I have been informed by a dis-tinguished foreign Engineer, cast iron is not used for them. We remember once to have heard in England of the breaking of a wrought iron wheel, and of serious damage caused by it. The event was considered a very extraordinary one, and it led to strict investiga-tions, and actions against the officers of the Company. We believe it is only on the score of economy, that car wheels upon our roads are made altogether of cast-iron. When accidents are now so multiplied among us as to be almost of daily occurrence; when almost all who travel much meet with similar scenes to this we have described much meet with similar scenes to this we have described - (and this is by no means our first experience of the kind); and when consequently we rarely trust ourselves or a friend to these death-dealing machines without some dread that the sad experience of thousands may soon be ours too—is it not an object above mere considerations of cost, by substituting wrought for east fron, to do away with one cause of these disasters? Might not a portion of the money expended in mere show and decoration, find a worther object in adding to the safety of the cars, and thus lessening the suffering and affliction caused by their defects? Against this interest in estab hished works will certainly raise a great outery, will not be wanting those who will undertake t cast iron better and safer than wrought iron; but let the matter be thoroughly investigated, and we believe its use would no more be allowed than would be a steam-boiler upon our boats that had not passed inspection.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

THE RAILROAD MURDER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PAWTUCKET, Tocalay, Aug. 16, 1833. The wounded in the late railroad smash up are all getting along very well, and although not out of danger, it is confidently hoped by their friends, that there will be no more deaths.

One of your reporters states that Rev Mr. Penby's head was severed from his body. This is a mis-

ny's hend was severed from his body. This is a mistake. His wounds, or hurt, was principally in the breat and back part of the head. He was among the first that I saw taken up from the wreck.

There is one thing that I wish to call attention to, in connection with the accident, viz. the universal opinion that Brandy was the one thing necessary to alleriate the sufferings of the injured. I believe there was but one instance, among those who were brought to this town, but in which it was not given freely. Let me state the case of Mess's Bolton, who died on Friday night: He was injured mainly about the legs. When he was taken from the ruins he was placed in the cars, with others, to bring to this place. He sat upon the seat conversed feely about his situation, said he supposed that he should lose both of his legs, but seemed to think that he could stand the operation, and get along. He asked frequently for water, and said he was parched with thirst. As soon as he got to the dépôt, instead of water, they gave him brandy; and one of the gentlemen who assisted to bring him from the freight-house to the place where he died, says that the freight-house to the place where he died, says that they lairly forced brandy and morphine down, even prying his teeth epen to make him take it. I know that had it through the day, and nearly up to the time of his death. Three hours before he died, I saw it adminis tered twice. Although this is a Maine Law town, and tered twice. Although this is a Maine Law town, and no liquor sold openly, yet it was wonderful to see how quick the liquor was brought forth, and from a variety of sources. When I entered the Hall at Valley Falls, where were lying nine dead, mangled bodies, I heard somebody ask Mr Pratt, a Deputy Sheriff who had charge of the place, if there was anything to drink there! He replied that there was some water in pail, and something stronger up stairs, if wanted not that stronger was, you can judge as wel as anybody. Now, as an opposite, let me give you a cold water case, which is so gratifying in its results as to make some of our physicians open their eyes a little. It is the case of Steward Winslow, and if you will take the trouble to look, you will find that he was telegrached all over the country "no hope." He was among the first that was marked down as sure to die. Immediately after the ac-cident he was taken in charge by Dr. Taber, who, for six cars, was a regular practitioner of the old school, and he has recently dropped that practice and adopted lydrepathy. He brought his patient with the rest of Hydropathy. He brought his patient with the rest of the wounded to she station house in this town and while there working over him to keep him alive until he could e removed to some comfortable quarter, he was sub-ceted to all manner of ill remarks—not to say insults Six times different individuals came with brandy Six times different individuals came with brandy, mor-phene and landamam, and tried to administer it against the Doctor's express commands. One physician, more enterprising than the rest, saturated his handkerchief with chlorotorm and clapped it to his face—it did not step there. Dr. Cleaveland, one of our town physi-cians was evidently very much displeased with the treat-ment poor Winslow was receiving. He stated publicly fore the wounded were removed, and the building f before the wounded were removed, and the building full of whited and agonized friends and spectators, that Taber was neudering the man. Dr. Taber very mildly but firmly replied that he had in his pocket a license to kill as well as the rest of them, that he had practiced under it six years and that he now had a license to cure; and it was his intention to treat his patient under the last one. After be got his patient removed with the rest, he was compelled to watch him to keep some of them from ad-ministering drugs to him so universal was the teeling that it was the only thing that would save him. Winstow at this present time stands a better chance than many, and about as good a chance as the best. His head was very backy bruised and broken and his whole body was more of less marked. I saw him in a bath yesterday and conversed with him: he is rational, and says if he was going through the same thing again he would adopt the same course of treatment. Every body here is per-fectly delighted with the results of this case. Three cheers for celd water inside and outside. Dr. Cleave-tard says to-day that the case was a very mild one. Was it a mild one! Dr. Taber offered to take the case of peor Botton, instead of Winslow, when the accident trat occurred: if it was such a mild one, why did they not exchange! Botton had his senses—Wins-low box to thing until Saturday, until after he had begun to feel the beneficial effects of his treatment. had begun to real the behavior as exects of his freatment. Do not unders and me as wishing to cast any reproach upon our physicians: they behaved nobly and did everything in their power, not only from this town but from the surrounding villages and the City of Providence. One from Philadelphia Dr Page, who was on a visit to Providence, took hold right manfally and did good services. ce. One thing is certain, that they got together on sturdey and decoded that the course of treatment the

The Coroner's inquest is still in session. It looks to P. S. I should have stated that Dr. Cleveland has made an apology to Dr. Taber, by saying that he did not know that he was "a regular physician." Yours,

LETTERS OF AN EXILE ... No. XXXV. Arabian and Turkish Horses. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribene.

Ray Man Octou, June 3, 1839.

I had taken up my quarters at Angora in the house of a Greek lady, the wistow of a Doctor from Corfu, who after much traveling in Syria and Asia Minor, had established himself and bis family at Angora, in hope, the

tablished himself and his family at Angora, in hape, the other Doctors being much known and little liked by the public, of getting all their patients and making a fortune. But the peor man had forgotten that Doctors are not invulnerable, and that a bad one may be as dangerous to a good one as to any other mortal man. Shortly after his arrival at Angora he was seized with a typhus fever, and treated for an inflammation of the brain. Being delirious he could neither protest against this diagnosis, oor change the false direction of the cure. When, some hours before his death he recovered his senses, and saw his arms bandaged, his sheets bloody, and heard what medicines had been given to him, he exclaimed, "Oh, my "poor wife! oh, my poor children, it is now too late," and soon after expired. His widow told me over and over again the pitiful tale. She was left without resources except some fine dresses, furs, cloaks, jeweis and such things, that she tried to sell as well as she could; and clever enough she was, I can certify. But the most such things, that she tried to sell as well as she could; and elever enough she was, I can certify. But the most precious articles of her inheritance were two Arab Lorses which the famous Emir Beckir of the Lebanon had given to her husband after he had saved his son—It was the first time that I had ever beheld any of these celebrated animals, and I thought them far superior to all I had ever heard or imagined. I mounted them, and though I found my sear rather unpleasant—though they had not been out for some months and were grown quite wild, so wild that the gentleman who rode the bay while I mounted the gray, and vice versa, was thrown from each of them, I should have felt very happy to make them my own. But the clever lady would only sell them for the price she could get for them at Constantisople, them by own. But the clever any want only settlement for the price she could get for them at Constantinopie, and I was going to a country where I should find as many as I might wish for a much lower one. So I resisted the temptation, and you shall see I was fully remunerated for my and downing.

Does I lear you may deem me rather toosettil of my munerated for my actions and the constitution of my horsemanship when I tell you the two Arab horses which threw their cavaliers did not throw me. The cause of the exception was not however, in me or my skill. It was in the very remarkable predilection those intelligent animals feel toward individuals of the weaker sex. Let the wildest, the fiercest Arabian be mounted by a woman, and you will see him grow suddenly as mild and obedient as a lamb. I had plenty of opportunities to make the experiment, and in my own stables there is a beautiful gray Arab which nobody dares to ride, though he is my daily bearer. He knows me, my wishes, the degree of fatigue I can bear without inconvenience, and behaves in consequence. It is really curious to see him manage to quicken his pace without shaking me, and the different sorts of steps he has invented to realize these contradictory purposes. Horses are as liable to forgetcontradictory purposes. Horses are as liable to forget-fulness as any other organized being; and my incomparable gray, sometimes, when other horses threaten to pass him, or are once in advance, forgets every consideration and starts off more like a whirlwind than anything else. him, or are once in advance, forgets every consideration and starts off more like a whiriwind than anything else. We to me if, in such circumstances, I were to confide in the strength of my arm or of the bridle. But I knew better. Leaving my band quite loose and abandoning all thoughts of compulsion. I take to persuasion—pat him on the neck call him by his own name—beg him to be quiet and to deserve the piece of sugar waiting for him at home. Never have these means failed. Instantly he will slacken his pace, prick up his ears and come back to a soft amble, while with a gentle neigh he seems to crave my paidon for his momentary offense. Such instances of the tender penchant of Arab horses for the weaker part of creation, are quite common, and are generally explained (not a poetical explanation after all) by the circumstance that the Arab women are the natural and only grooms of their lords stables. When the horse is still a celt, he is reared in the back part of the tent, the movable Harem of the Arab. In the third year of his lite, he is raised to the honor of carrying his master, and when he brings him home, he is instantly delivered to the women's hands, who wash his eyes, waik him up and down till the foam is fallen from his mouth and the perspiration from his limbs. It is the master's wife that disencumbers him of the heavy saddle, the complicated and adorned bridle, the emdroidered and gilded covering. She fastence as cord to his foot and takes.

that discreumbers him of the heavy saddle, the complicated and adorned bridle, the emdredered and gilded covering. She fastenns a cord to his foot and takes him first to drink, and then to feed himself with the best bit of grass to befound in the barren country.

This puts me in mind of a story which was related to me by a Bedouin of Galilee, very fond and very proud, not only of his own horses, but of the whole Arabian breed. A young chief had a precious mare, and plenty of enemics. Once he went to a piace three days distant from his own residence, to fetch some money that was due to him. His enemiss were apprised of his purpose, and determined to take him or at least kill him. Knowing, however, the swiftness of his mare, they divided and determined to take him or at least an him. Know-ing, however, the swiftness of his mare, they divided themselves in groups of ten persons and took their sta-tions at three hours distance from each other. The first group was to pursue him during three hours, and when thought himself safe then the second group of ten he thought binself rate then the second group of ten would start and begin a fresh race; and so on till his more would fail from exhaustion. All was done as they had designed, but the mare never gave way; the three days' distance was traveled in a day, and more than fortyeight hours before he was expected, his old bind father, who sat smeking at the entrance of his tent, recognized the well known tramp of his son's mare. There is my son coming back, said the old man, and he had scarcely said the words ere his son dismounted, and throwing the reins to his wife, laid his bag of gold dust at his father's feet. But the old man thought more of the mare mare," exclaimed he in a reproachful voice, "ber to me." It was done, the old man patted her head and said quite augrify: "there is blood all over her "nouth." And true it was. The son explained that carly driven to despair by the obstinate chase of his her to burry herself so that her forefoot came in contact with her mouth and scratched it till it was all bleeding. That night the traveling chief lay down upon his clenk in a corner of listent to rest himself as well as he could, but women, young men, slaves, and even i.f.e.dis crowded around the mare, giving her strengthering beverages and rubbing her himbs with softening limitent; nor was quiet restored to the tribe till the mare had eaten again, and shown herself in full possessich of her limbs.

The korse is the most interesting individual of the Arab's family as I have learned in more than one in-stance. But this is not the moment to refer to them. We are still in the very center of Austolia, fir from the Arabs and their coursers. We shall come in time to both; but though two soon to speak of Arab horses, is is just the moment to give their due to other breeds, which just the moniest to give their due to other breeds, which are scarcely ever remembered or alluded to by travelers.

Though inferior to the Arab breed, the Turkoman, the Kurdish, and even the plain Anaolian horses are wertly of record. The Turkoman reminds me of the Norman horse, strong powerful, high upon his limbs, and roundly modeled. His arched next, small head, thick mane and flowing tail correct what would else be other heavy in his appearance, and give him a very ignified air. He is not swift in the race, but bearsheavy ads. The Kurdish borne much resembles the Arab bough smaller, not so perfect in his proportions, wilder and not quite so strong. These two last differences are the result of education and habit. There are no stables for them, but they are always left loose in the wide plain, woody hills to feed and play, till the master calls them the particular whistle or scream, which the horses directly obey. They are very fiery, but their strength easily gives way to fatigue, and so it must be since they never taste either corn or barley. The Anatolian breed is also a very respectable one. Beauty is not its chief endowment; but in a country where riding is the onty means of traveling, the Anatolian horses are unrivaled for their comfortable amble. It is said that when they are young their masters tie together their right legs, as well as their left ones so that they are obliged to adopt that peculiar step, so pleasant for the rider. I cannot certify to the truth of this story, and I urust conless hur-ing seen more than one Anatolian borse, at first destiing sech more than one Anatolian horse, at first destitate of the aforesaid virtue, acquiring it in a short time,
by walking in company with other ambling horses and
tirrugh a little sensitized politing of the bridle from
the rider. Let the thing originate from where it may,
the truth is that no horse is so pleasant to ride as the
an bling Anatolian. Nor is it a slow step; there is the troting gas the gailoping an ble, each of them as comfortable
as the ordinary wals and quite as quick as the gailop.

While speaking of animals let me are

While speaking of animals, let me pay one short com-pliment to the Turkoman and the Kurdish sheep. First if all I must declare that those who choose the sheep of all I must deciare that those who choose the sheep for the type of stup-dity certainly cannot refer to these two breeds. These are very intelligent bessts, and each of them has a will of his own; but their first tille to the world's esteem lies not in their heads but in the opposite part, namely, in their tails. Some of these wonderful tails fail oscillating to the ground; others are so very important to the reserve and the proposition of the second options options of the second options of the second options of the second options of the second options options options of the second opt mease that the poor beasts become quite unable to earry them, nor is there any way to restore their amediatory menties, but by depositing the cumbersome appendages upon a little wheel-barrow, fastened to the beast itself, before was wrong-too much stimulus-and have re adopted a different course. I have given you there a boat a space as I could. Do with them as you which subsequently draws its own tail I don't know what the ameteurs of final causes would may about this phenomenon, since it is evident the tails are of no use

whatever, except to the butcher, who was not certainly

whatever, except to the butcher, who was not certainly considered in arranging the creation's economy Still, he sometimes extracts more than 400 ounces of fat from a single tail. This extraordinary breed is however, exclusively confined to Asia Minor; nor did I behold a single specimen of it in the immense flocks, either of the Turkmans or the Kurds in Syria. The goats of this province also have their own particular physiogromy, consisting in the exaggerated length of their cars, which fall sometimes lower than their knees.

But to my departure from Angera. The day was fine; the sun shone and warmed the atmosphere, though the ground was completely covered by a thick sheet of snow. But next morning two months seemed to have elapsad instead of twelve hours. The wind was chilly, the atmosphere clouded and the sheet of snow thickened every mement more. We determined, however, to proceed, our present abode being very miserable, and our guides swearing that we should reach our kousk in less than four hours. The four hours expanded to six, but glad enough were we, however, when we saw the apartments in readiness for us. I was quartered, with my daughter and maid, in the Utidir's 'a sort of Sub-Prefect) house. The exterior of it was pitiful, the entrance discussing, the staircase perilous, the anti-chammy daughter and maid, in the Under's (a sort of each Prefect) house. The exterior of it was pitiful, the ent-rance disgusting, the staircase perilous, the anti-cham-bers filthy; but from all these abominable prologues we passed into a very neat, comfertable, and I should say elegent room, adorned with carpets, divans and windows. It was the last time for many weeks I had that luxury to enjoy, as I do not choose to bestow the flattering ap-pelation upon the narrow holes opened now and then on the upper part of the room walls, and covered with thick paper. The place where we stopped was a small village called Bainan, and my host was its Chief Magistrate. village called Bainan, and my host wasits Chief Magistrate. The dinner he gave us was very excellent, though a Turkish one; and neither the master of the house nor one of two of his friends there present thought it degrading to their Musulmanship to sit down and partake of Christian's fare. This great kindness was not, however, quite disputerested. Mime host had a daughter, a beautiful young girl, who seemed in a decline. She complained of pulpitations of the heart, sufficiations, melancholy, the seemen and open air, flatterof palpitations of the beart, suinovations, metaneholy, tears, etc. I recommended exercise and open air, flattering myself that those alarming symptoms were the result of a nervous constitution. I thought, too, that some moral affection, perhaps count, might be at the bottom of moral affection, perhaps sanus, might be at the bottom of it, and I accordingly put some questions. "On, yes," she answered with a beavy sigh; "oh, yes," I was permany wall till that herrible night. "and she stopped, shivering at the bare recollection. "Well, what did "you see then !" "A black cat!" was the answer; and here her mother and sister judged proper to explain. Black cats were generally considered as witches, and the sight of them was exceedingly dangerous. The young lady had tot actually seen a black cat, as, thanks to Allah, it was but a black dog of her father's; but in the darkness of the evening she had mistaken the one for the other, and the consequences of the mistake had been deplorable. Now, though apprised of the real nature of the apparition, she was unable to recover her been deplorance. Now, though approach of the reactive of the apparition, she was unable to recover her spirits and her appetite. I comforted her as well as I could; exhorted her to dispel all alarming receilections from her mind, to feel grateful to the Prophet, who had evidently spared her the real sight of the black cat. I renewed my recommendations about walking and sitting out of doors, bled her because the whole formly inout of doors; bled her, because the whole family in-sisted upon it, and mounted my gray to leave. I had previously asked mine host what sort of quarters I should get at the next station. "Very good," he said. "Windows!" said I. "Ob. no." CHRISTINA TRIVULZIODI BELGIO JOSO.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERIES IN THE INTE-RIOR OF AFRICA.

The Colonization Herald states that the routes through Southern Africa, laid down by Messrs. Oswell and Livingston have been turned to account by enterprising British traders, who, following up their traces, have rediscovered Lake N'gami, of the existence of which not a few were quite skeptical upon the first announcement of its oscovery. A party of traders have two roughly -x plored its shores, and, having walked entirely round it, find it to be 60 miles in length and 14 in breadth. More than this, they have secretained that this lake, with its numer ons tributary streams, presents facilities for a large network of island bavigation.

A Mr. Campbell, one of the traders who made these explorations speaks in a letter giving an account of his advertures, of the natives living on the borders of the lake as remarkably intelligent. These natives informed him that there was another lake, many times larger than Lake N'gani, a great way off, in a north weaterly direction; and also a range of lefty mountains, running north and south to a very great distance. They also spoke of thirteen large rivers withis a distance of about four hundred miles north of the Zemberg. The Colonization Herald states that the routes through

a very great distance. They also spoke of uniteen large rivers within a distance of about four hundred miles north of the Zembere.

After making the circuit of this lake, the party of tracers as ended the River Teorge a large stream flowing into the western sine, in the expectation of meeting and deing business with Lebels, a chief of a powerful Mahika bribe, of whom they had heard much. After proceeding upward of one hundred and fitty miles, breaking new ground at every step, their progress was at last arrested by awarms of poisonens files, whose attacks were fatal to horses and case, and most reductantly they retraced their steps to the lake. From this point their wagons were conveyed by cames up the River Zonga about three him dred miles.

Mr. Campbell speaks of finding traces everywhere on its journey of Perugueses traders. It would seem by these accounts as if the entire distinct, oney just discovered by some new, has long been known to the sixve dealer. Speaking of the lake district, Mr. simpbell says:

"The Peruguese carry on a finurishing trade here with

The Pertuguese carry on a flourishing trade here with the natives (or slaves and ivory. In exchains for these thy give guns, capitally manuactured the barrels being fersuperier to our common masket. They also supply the natives with gaupowder, red and blue cloths, beads, and various other miner articles of trade. They come from a settlement on the west coast the natives pointing to the north west from Morami town. They come down to the Zembeze, which rises in the far west, in causes, and trade at the several towns six ited on the banks of the river. They take with them immenses numbers of slaves (conquered tribes) and large quantities of ivory."

Elsewhere the travelers found similar traces of the Portuguese slavers, but they never cause in contact with the n

Elsewhere the travelers found similar traces of the Portuguese slavers, but they never came in contact with the number else the slavers sent handsome prescots to the cheef of the lake cistrict, and promises to visit him during the following year, but, hearing in the meantime that many legal traders were at the lake, they folled to keep their promise. In this place, as elsewhere, science and hu nany go hand in hand, science open up now fields for legiting a commerce, and legitimate commerce puts to tight lithest and immoral traffic. Mr. Campbell adds:
"Many additions have been lately made to the pectraphy of this hitherto undiscovered but most interesting region. A larestive trade less seet opened up, and this may be indefinitely extended, though not without that ad the endirance of great privation."

R. v. T. J. B. wen, of the Baptist Mirason at Yarriba. Chiral Africa, where he passed nearly two years and a half, and who returned to this country in January has for purposes connected with his mission, has re-early delivered exvital lectures in our principal cities. It as pears from he observations that the Kingdom of Yarriba or Youls west and south it is separated from the Bigut of Berlin orly by the Kingdom of Dabdiney and the Jaboo country. It has a population of nearly one million. The people, though black, have long straight hair and rather to most beautiful; and aithough prepared from the countries of travelers to witness something grand and teating the country prairies. The appearance of the country with he imagination was are below the reality. The land is an elevated fish, or table, and with pleasant streams of excellent water. There are no described of travelers to witness something grand and eastiful, still his imagination was far below the reality. The land is an elevated flat, or table, and not marked our prairies, and is beautifully diversibed with pleasant streams of excellent water. There are no swamps or markes, and the temperature of the ollinate is from 72 to 83 deg the has known it to be as high as 90, but never 100, notwithstanding the statement of travelers. The products are gum, spices, dyestuffs, valuable work, very gold, palm oit. Shear butter, &c. Notwith standing the want of direct trade with the whote, the experts of Central Africa amount to many millions of dollars amounted by Mr. B. said be saw to reason why steamers should but ravigate the Niger, Cola, and tributaries; and it such an enterprise should be established instead of the country being taken across the describ research this would be an immensely remuserative business, and is well werely the attention of our merchants. The Rivers Niger and Units are navigable for many hondreds of miles. Mr. Bowen gave some illustrations of the lingual penality for the highest of the cuttral Africa. The races inhabiting Yarribs, Fouls, and Nuff speak kindred tongues, have in the fact to affinity, however, with the languages of they black nations. The Yarribs dialect is not difficult of an of the time well calculated to express the meaning of Goepel phrases.

The naves of Yarriba can boast, with even a greater

cance of terms well calculated to express the meaning of Gospel phrases.

The narve of Yarriba can beast, with even a greater degree of literal truth tran the citizens of countries where the English common law prevails, that "every man's bouse "is his castle," for the king himself cannot enter a house, even to arrests criminal, without the concent of the head of the family. One peculiar Is situation of this singular resple is the Obost, an as ociation connected with the Government, administering justice and executing the laws, but taking no cast in legislation. This somety conducts but trains no part in legulation. This somety conduct it proceedings in a sort of Sciomon's temple, consisting of three cours to only two of which the public are ac-nited, the interior being reserved for the august member of the Obesi.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Thesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

This body is now helding its twenty-tourth annual meeting in this city. There is a large delegation from various parts of the States. The Instante was called to order by the President, Hon Mr. Theyer of Boston.

James F. Bebecch, Eq., on the part of the city of New Baves, welcomed the members to the hospitalities of the city in a short and appropriate speech. He also read a communication from the Faculty of Fale College tendering the Association the use of their College Rooms, the Library and the Galley of paintings. The Association the use of their College Rooms, the Library at the Cas ley of plainings.

Prof. Silliman being introduced said he had never before but the privilege of being present at one of these meetings. He had been engaged in the business of instruction for fitty four years as Professor in Yale College. He was more graduates.

than ever in pressed with the importance of education is, political, religious and moral, while on his research in Europe. There the education is military. However, the state of the few documents of the state of the few God and obey the civil magistrate was fear nothing from any quarter.

want different instruction. As long as our people thought to fear God and chey the civil magistrate was not fear nothing from any quarter.

The Pressuest then, in behalf of the Association, that the citizens for their kindness. He stared that during the citizens for their kindness. He stared that during the citizens for their kindness. He stared that during the citizens of the property of the processings of the part of the processings of last year was read. The Committee app insted to examine productions offered for the prizes held out last year, stated that they had received even communications, and had come to the many means conclusion to award the premium of \$22 to a peace "On the means of producing a Symmetrical Development of the Meantal Faculties." On opening the surveyops it was found to centain the name of Edward A. H. Alen, of Troy, N.Y. He was then colled on to read it, but as he absent, a substitute was appointed who is now reading a when we close for the mail.

ATTERNOON SESSION.

At \$\frac{1}{2}\$ P. M. the Institute was called to order by the President.

By Jennes, of New York, then effected the following.

Mr. Jennee, of New York, then effered the following:

Research That the highest interests of the community demander a
versus Legislatures the permanent establishment of the Teachen Is This theifed much discussion, but was fluxily laid on the

remon.

This choited much discussion, but was flushly laid on the table.

Next in order was a Lecture from Mr. Philbuck of a State Normal School, New Britain, Coun. He said the Institute has in some measure accomplished the great of ject for which it was organized. Its labors have not be vain. Horsee Menn says that the present elevation of the teachers to in a great measure owing to this Institute. It teachers to in a great measure owing to this Institute. It teachers to in a great measure owing to this Institute. It teachers to in a great measure owing to this Institute. It teachers to include the carried to the early history of New Raven-the softets in the only bares of a permatent free government. He softets in the carly history of New Raven-the softets in the carbotic be schools and the result new presented in Yas Callege. Bestonis also much fassed for her "notiona" among which the most prominent are her school "notions". In Common School has been the foundation of the New Light of the most prominent what the formation of the New Light of the most prominent when the foundation of the New Light of the most prominent when the foundation of the New Light of the most prominent when the foundation of the New Light of the most prominent when the foundation of the New Light of the advance our Common School System.

At the beginning of this Institute, Philosophy, Chemistry and Ris, bloome were not known in our Common School to treature and appurtenances in the school room.

Moral culture is much neglected in our schools. A may almost for the amount of intellectual training. It is not tree good signs of the times that more attention is beginned at in instructing." From Aristotle down in Locke, and from Locke down to the present time, both save multiplied for the advancement of intellectual culture, but noted its arms. He here enumerated various thing which tended to bring on diseases of all kinds, and a control of the history of the sources of the school of the make solders, said Napoleon. The same is true of the sc

scholar.
You in this State are the westhlest in proportion to your Youn the State are the wealthiest in proportion to you population, but you complain of the inefficiency of you school system. But you are awaking up, and you have some able ones in Waterbury, Norwich, New-Le moon, Sat Berim, and in this city you are creeting one on a most profuse fund. We must be toney go into the numerical calculation, but show the community that it is for their interest to engage in it. Information must be spread on this sabject. In the Buckeys State \$13,000 was raised last year year to send an agent through the State to diffuse information on the School question.

After a recess of officen minutes, Mr. Greenloaf, of Bulferg, highly approved of the lecture. He flattered himself.

tion on the School question.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Mr. Greenleaf, of Braifere, highly approved of the lecture. He distered himself that Earst County was in advance of others. He cited mistance of one who came to him wishing to learn B before A — I e, advance branches before the eismentary.

Dr. W. Hooker, of New-Haven, maintained that no oblid should be con pelled to retain the same posture for agivength of time at once. It is erroneous to suppose that curvature of spine is not avoided by an erect position.

Dr. Camming, of New-Britisin — the primary cause of curvature is weakness of the muscles. With females, this is geterally the case. The great cause of this is, that they are strangers to physical exercise. Young ladies are wrenely instructed by their mothers. They are told that they must not swing their arms, or run about, for the boy co that. This is wrong, and should be opposed by all. It is often stated that he who enters on a life of literary pushing, enters upon an unoxitiral life. Such is not the cus, for it is most conductive to health. He cited instances of reat longerity in literary men. But they must take manular exercise. Clergymen owe their sore throats to the wat of exercise They take little or none of it. He was a favor of the minister riging a horse that would rot, sace or canter. If all sould take sufficient exercise. Dr. W. Ho ker wished to impress upon the audience that heaps of position is necessary in order to avoid a curvature of the rpine. In the case of coergymen, those the write their serious are more apt to have the throat comment than those who do not. The reason is obvious the one exercise all the tones of their voice while others do et.

Prof. Silliman remarked upon the contrast between the

ot.

Prof. Silliman remarked upon the contrast between the females of England and Scoti-nd and American ladies. He has seen much suffering from the intense intellectual application, while ergaged as an officer of the college. Muchis demanded of them, he admitted, but there must be appropriate exercise. He cond-mused the use of tobacco and stimulants.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Boston Traveller gives the following additional per ticulars of the close of the siege of Buenos Ayres, an

nonneed in The Tribune on Tuesday:

Letters received in this city from Montavideo and Bussol Ayres, to the 1st of July, bring important intelligence. The squadren of Urquiza, commanded by Com. Cos. and with which he was blockscing the city, by the assent o

The squadron of Urquiza, commanded by Com. Cos, ast with which he was blockeding the city, by the assent of the foreign powers, has been bought over by the besigned ast at last accounts was lying quietly in the harbor of Buenn Ayres. The blockade of the city is therefore at ac end. The price paid by the Buenos Ayreans is not known, but is probably a large one, as the Minister of War had asked the Sala for a further grant of money. Urquiza probably as pected that treachery was at work, for he demanded of Cost that a body of his troops should be placed on board the vessels, to which toe retused to accede.

Letters also state that the same golden arguments had been at work among the chie for the camps of the foreigners. It is also stated that Gen Flores was raining an atop in the north, and young Pedro Rosas in the south, to attest trquiza. These considerations, together with the successful workings of Buenos Ayrean money on the cambiolistic, render it probable that a statement in a postscription a letter received in this city from Buenes Ayrea, is correct, in stating that Urquiza had actually fled from his samp from before the city, and was about to be pursued by the Bussel Ayreans, who can feel no confidence of permanent quiet while he is at liberty.

It is also stated that the Buenos Ayreans will shut up all the small perfs opened by Urquiza, and toat they will also, with their row powerful marine squadron, blockade the

the small parts opened by Urquizs, and that they will also, with their row powerful marine squadron, blockade the ports of Entre Rice, the peculiar province of Urquiza; but this latter proceeding its thought that the French Admiral will forbid. It stated that some of the troops of Urquiza have sacked and destroyed a small town in the vicinity of Urquiza August 1988. The post of Buenos Ayres having thus been opened busi

resa will in mediately recommence; and one or two ver-ce and already sailed for this country.

The receipt of the news at Montevideo checked the de-mand for goods there, but provisions at once advanced in

Urquiza is still temporary Director of the Confederate Argentine Provinces, Except Busons Ayres, which has ever acknowledged him. Whether they will give him my id in his extremity, remains to be seen.

BALLOCKING IN SIBERIA .- A Siberian correspondent ? he Independance Belge gives an account of the introduc ion of serial navigation for practical purposes in the ountry. It seems that the enormous quantity of water produced by the melting of the snow, occasions a great rise in the rivers in the spring of the year, latercepting the communication between pertain manufacturing works on the Oural, at the distance of three and a balf ventes from each other, and separated by a small stream. In order to keep up the communication, and permit the workmen to pass and repass, a large stationary balloon is fixed by three cords over each of the factories at the hight of about 200 mater. From each of these balloons is suspended a cable reaching the opposite factory where it is attached to timbers con structed for the purpose. Hetween these two points, the cable is also supported by three intermediate ballooss The principal cable is provided with a pulley, on which i hung a light sheet-iron boat, holding two or three persists without inconvenience. The pulley itself is commanded by two cords attached to opposite points, permitting the boat to be drawn toward either factory at pleasure. The or it designed to draw up the polley after it has descented on the cable, and from which the vehicle has been de. tached, passes over a small pulley connected with the lower part of the balloon, so that these two cords, and const questly the pulley to which they are attached, are man aged by persons on the ground. The main pulley has also an arrangment for the convenient mounting of the boats subject to the cont of of the passengers, and the boat is provided with a parachute in case of accident. Tousist the contrivance has worked in a very satisfactory master.

HANOVER COLLEGE. - This College, in the village of Hane ver, Luciana, under the control of the Presbyterian Cource has a Faculty consisting of a President and five Professor and 183 students in all departments, 23 of whom are noth